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VOLUME XLIV.—NO. 10.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BISHOP HARRIS

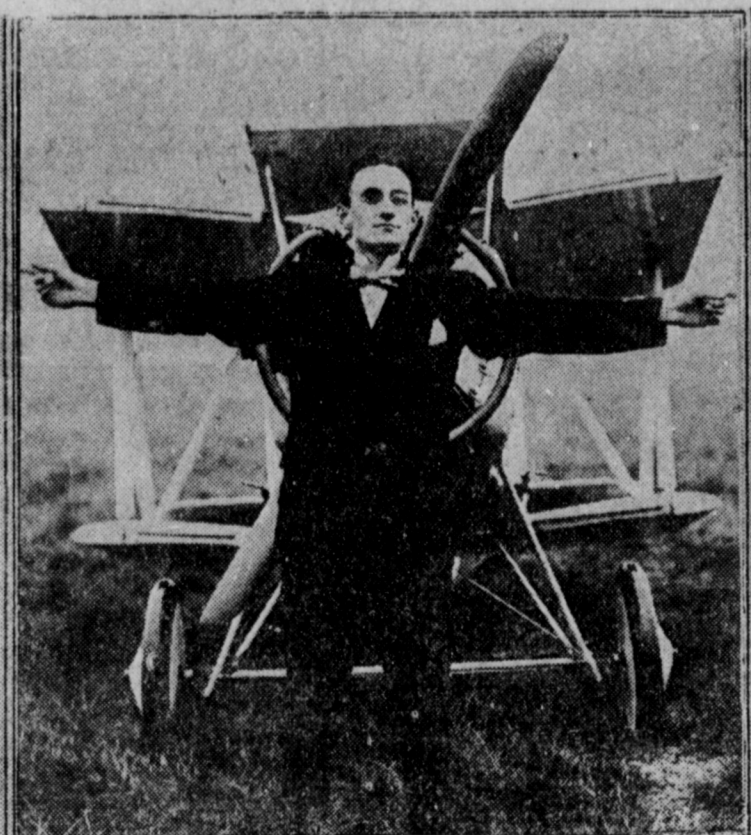
Discussed the Proper Attitude of
Church and the State Toward
Education.

His Exposition Has the Particular
Merit of Clearness and
Simplicity.

He Warned Against Encroachments
Upon Sacred Territory by the
State.

THE DUTY OF THE FAMILY.

In articles previously published in these columns about the Smith-Townsend bills and in a pamphlet entitled "For the Freedom of Education," the duties and rights of parents in the education of their children have been repeatedly emphasized, along with the rights of the community, the delegated rights of the municipality and the State in the premises. It is the duty of parents to have these views confirmed by a Protestant Bishop who, almost forty years ago, proclaimed these rights and warned against encroachments upon this sacred territory by the State. The Rev. Samuel Smith Harris, then Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, in a lecture delivered in the church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, in Advent, 1882, argued with force and clearness for the acceptance of this view. "The family," he declared, "is the divinely appointed institution for the education of the human race, and the duty of educating every child rests primarily upon its parents. This obligation preceded the establishment of civil society, and was in full force long before Christianity began its work among men. It is important for us to remember that education has been entrusted by divine appointment, neither to the Church nor to the State, but to the family—to an institution with which the State can not rightly interfere, and which the Church must sanctify and protect. Hence the right of every child to an adequate education is not distinctively either a political or a Christian right, however intimately both Christianity and civil society may be related to it; and conversely the duty of affording an education to every child is not distinctively either a political or a Christian duty, since the duty was imposed and the means for it provided antecedent to the formation of society and the institution of Christianity. It is important for us to remember that the State has an original function in the work of education proper, but that, in so far as they have relation to it, they must both enter into such relation through the family. It is interesting to note that the Bishop goes back to the natural law for his opinion—a rather rare occurrence among Protestants. After setting forth these views he discusses the question from the angle of what he considers the proper attitude of the Church and the State towards education. "The relations," he said, "sustained by the State and by the Church to education are essentially different, while the State is to be different that it is quite impossible to co-ordinate them. Whatsoever responsibility and whatsoever authority the State has in the matter of education are wholly delegated, and are to be used by the State for the purpose of effecting, by which such delegation is effected, Christianity, on the other hand, approaches education, as it does all human interests, from above, and with a mission not to usurp its function, or to sit aside, but to inform, to spiritualize, to complete it. Christianity is related to education as an influence from another world directed to the whole domain of human well-being; while the State is related to education only in so far as education may be intrusted to its supervision and control. And it should not be forgotten that such supervision and control can be made to extend to only a small part of education. For more is learned by the child at home than at school; the most important part not only of the knowledge acquired by him, but of the development of his faculties, the appropriation of his powers, takes place under the manifold influences of parental authority, parental example, parental affection and in the atmosphere of the home. Nevertheless there is a department of mental culture and discipline, the supervision and direction of which can be wisely delegated to others. In other words, teachers may be wisely employed, whose attainments and special training enable them to secure the best results in such culture and discipline; the teachers so employed being merely the agents of the parents, and deriving their authority from them. In order to secure the most efficient teachers it is the natural course of things for several families to combine in which case it is quite evident that the teacher, as agent of all such families, would have authority only in those matters which all united in intrusting to him. The case is not at all altered when by civil compact or enactment the citizens of a commonwealth delegate to the State the duty of sustaining and directing some part of their educational work. In this case the State is simply the agent of the families composing it, and has no direct authority and no immediate responsibility beyond what is thus delegated. It is true that in a representative commonwealth like ours, in which popular suffrage is the appointed means of delegating public authority, it is not the family as



MAKES NINETY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

The Austin Company of England have produced the "Whippet," an aeroplane which has folding wings and makes a speed of ninety-five miles an hour. Its size does away with storage difficulties. The machine will be sold for \$2,500. The photo shows how small the plane is by comparison with the man standing with arms outstretched.

such, but the citizen at the polls, who creates and controls the agencies of public education. Nevertheless the citizens, in this case especially, and in every case in some sort, is the representative of the family and home; each citizen being in the natural order the head of a family. The duty, the responsibility, the authority of the State then in public education are not original, but derived, and are limited strictly to those things which by agreement have been delegated to public control.

Bishop Harris' exposition, important as it is as a declaration of principles, has the particular merit of clearness and simplicity. It is likewise a declaration of truths that stand in need of repetition in this age-going age, when the habit of shifting obligations is so widespread. The danger involved in yielding rights which, once sacrificed, it may be difficult or even impossible to recover, is regarded entirely too lightly by the present generation. The educational bills mentioned on various occasions, particularly the Smith-Townsend measures, have the tendency to advance the alienation of fundamental rights to a still greater degree by paving the way towards federalization of education. But they also have another dangerous tendency, against which a reaction has entirely set in. Of this we shall treat in a second article. C. B. of C. V.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The joint committees of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Friends of Irish Freedom have about completed arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's day, and the complete programme will be announced Monday evening when the committees report again. Rev. Father Walsh and Mrs. Fred Harig have arranged the musical numbers, consisting of Irish airs, and the audience is promised a real treat. Reserved seats will be placed on sale next week and can be secured now from T. J. Langan, of the A. O. H., or Robert E. Hession, of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

Rev. Father Patrick J. Walsh, pastor of Sacred Heart church, who is one of our foremost local Irish scholars and students of Irish history, will be the orator of the day, and his discourse will be an interesting one.

COMPLETE RECOVERY.

Ex-Mayor Charles F. Grainger, after a stay of a month at St. Joseph's Infirmary, has been removed to his home on Third street. His friends everywhere will rejoice that he is making a complete recovery after a most serious operation.



"DORA THE TERRIBLE."

Seventeen-year-old official executioner of the Odessa Extraordinary Commission, having as such according to reports put to death with her own hands 400 officers and men of anti-Bolshevik forces.

REPUBLICAN

Convention Brings the Negro Politician Into the Limelight.

"Hertmoney" Was the Watchword, Not Harmony, as the Herald Says.

The Reform Boys Borrow (?) State Fair Chairs for Republican Convention.

A PRIZE STEAL PRIMARY.

The one outstanding feature of the Republican State convention held Wednesday was that the Negro Republican had come into their own in the party and from now on the colored man will sit in the inner councils of the party. The only politics played and the only wrangling done previous to and in the convention was the wrangling between the colored man and the white man; the only contest was between the colored man and the white man; the only element that forced Bosses Hert and Searcy to waver from their original programme was the Negro Republican. The four delegates to go to the national convention were Hert, Morrow, Mrs. South and Simmons, the colored politician, who seems to be a transit politician, the charge being made that he doesn't vote any more in particular and gets by his gift as an orator. Simmons was the choice of Phil Brown, the negro political leader of Hopkinsville who won Boss Hert's everlasting gratitude by giving him his half vote four years ago against John McCulloch for National Committeeman. He was also the choice of Warley, the local colored publisher who holds a job as city license inspector. This naturally made Simmons the colored man of the convention, but the colored men showed considerably more gameness than their white brothers and they disputed the right of the Hert-Searcy machine to select their delegate. Hert and Searcy backed up and then threw Simmons to the wolves, that is left him to the mercy of the convention, and he was beaten badly. The colored Republicans played the political game like real veterans. They clutched up the Seelbach Hotel lobby on Tuesday night and at the convention Wednesday they were right on the job, arm in arm with their white brothers, slapping them on the back and throwing their "bull" style to get support for their candidate.

In direct contrast to the spirit of the colored Republican politicians the tame demeanor of the white delegates was very noticeable. The Hert-Searcy machine controlled their every word and their every move. Hert being the absolute master of all he surveyed and the Searcy brothers, Ches and Roscoe, only had to crack the ringmaster's whip to see the white delegates lay down and roll over. The Louisville Herald in bombastic style tells us that harmony was the watchword and that harmony dominated the convention. But to those on the outside it appeared that "Hertmoney" was the convention headliner. Boss Hert was easily the most popular figure in the convention, and just like Mary's lamb everywhere that Hert went the convention was sure to go. His slightest wish was law and the way the delegates and little politicians hunk around the big man would remind you of a flock of sheep. "Hertmoney" is the slogan for the coming campaign, and as long as our big Boss comes across with the do-re-mi the Republicans will throw up their hats and cheer for him. The thought of Wall street throwing a big campaign barrel in here this fall is making the boys' mouths water and the "cullid brother" sees pork chops in sight. As long as the big Boss scatters the

coin around for Ches to dispense to the hungry boys why he can name Simmons from Mississippi, Searcy from Chicago or Canada, or delegates from any old where. "Hertmoney" is the secret.

There were a couple of other features at the convention that the daily press did not tell us of. The Morrow "so-called ovation" was a joke and despite the hard efforts and prearranged entrance of "Howdy Ed" the reception to our Governor was a cold one. The many references to Morrow in the speeches were also for effect. All of this was done as a move to offset the awful "panning" that Morrow is getting from Fayette and the surrounding counties because of his actions in the recent riot and killings there over the negro Lockett. One paper in Paris refers to Morrow's actions as that of a "grandstander" and says he could have averted the disaster. The ex-Mayor of Paris in a card says that Morrow, in his haste to advertise himself as the only and original defender of the law, is responsible by his actions and neglect for the fatherless children of Lexington. Residents of Lexington say that the Republican Campaign Committee will hardly ever book Morrow to speak in that section again. Again referring to the mob, critics say that Morrow's actions suffer by comparison with Senator Stanford, when Governor went personally to the scene and faced the mob. Not so Morrow. He stayed at a safe distance and wrote bombastic bulletins.

Old Wood Axton sat back in a mourner's chair and watched the machine leaders perform. What an awful jolt Axton, Marshall Bullitt, Yarberry, White and others were handed Saturday in a fake primary. All of the anti-machine leaders took their medicine and didn't even kick when the machine turned in a vote of 7,000 when by no possible chance could there have been cast a vote of 2,000. Let us illustrate: In the First ward a return was made for the first ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The second ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The third ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. 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The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The ninety-fifth ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The ninety-sixth ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The ninety-seventh ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The ninety-eighth ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The ninety-ninth ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE. The one hundredth ward precinct, 315 votes, and Axton 59, a total of 374. The polls were only open three hours, or 180 minutes, and this would mean a rate of over two voters a minute, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE.



BACK WITH WIFE, BABY AND COLONENCY.

One of the most interesting war histories in the A. E. F. is that of William B. Wynn, who left the United States thirty-four months ago when twenty-six years old as Second Lieutenant of Infantry and who returns a Lieutenant Colonel in the Aviation Corps. Photo shows Lieut. Wm. B. Wynn, Mrs. Wynn and young William, Jr., four months old.

DE VALERA

Shows How England May Give to Oppressed Ireland Her Freedom.

Let Her Do What the United States Did in the Case of Cuba.

Then Hostility Will Cease and Ireland Will Be Her Standby.

SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTIES.

The intense campaign going on in America, and which has received strength and impulse through the presence and activities among us of Eamon De Valera, the chosen representative official of the Irish Republic, is attracting widespread attention in Europe and especially in England and France, where the cause of Irish Democracy and self-determination has many friends. So deep is this interest that several weeks ago, at the request of the Westminster Gazette, of London, Eamon De Valera gave its New York representative a special interview for publication in that journal in the capital of England itself. It is a fine, clear, logical statement from the President of the Irish Republic on the subject of Irish independence, a declaration founded upon such true principles of the right of self-determination of small nations that reading it and remembering the purpose for which America entered the war will make one realize the difficulties which her leaders declare lie in the way of granting independence to Ireland, by doing in the case of Ireland what the United States did in the case of Cuba. He says:

"The United States by the Monroe doctrine made provision for its security without depriving the Latin Republics of the south of their independence and their life. The United States safeguarded itself from the possible use of the Island of Cuba as a base for an attack by a foreign power by stipulating: 'That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes, or otherwise, judgment in or control over any portion of this said island.' 'Why doesn't Britain declare a Monroe doctrine for the two neighboring islands? The people of Ireland, once free, so far from objecting would co-operate with their whole soul. An independent Ireland would see everything to lose in losing its independence—in passing under the yoke of any foreign power whatsoever. An independent Ireland would see its own independence in a moment of real national danger to either. England and Britain would be safer as regards their legitimate national rights than they have ever been since they first started on their campaigns of aggression against Ireland. Human nature is human nature. Natural forces will produce their natural effects. It is certain strong ones seem not to do so it can only be because there is some equally strong disturbing or interfering force. With a free Ireland

the preservation of its independence would be as strong a moving force as the recovery of that independence has been a moving force in every generation since the coming of the Norman. Surely this is a fine, statesman-like solution of difficulties to which England can well afford to hearken; a solution which would bring about the independence of Ireland, establish faith and loyalty and mutual support between the two countries, and peace and happiness in the world, for the greatest statesmen declare there can be no peace while freedom is granted to the rest of the world and Ireland alone remains in chains.

EMMET DAY.

The dream of Theobald Wolfe Tone and the hope of Thomas Davis that Irishmen of all creeds shall shake hands across the Boyne river will, in part, be realized by the presence of Protestant and Catholic friends of Ireland at the celebration of Robert Emmet's birthday, to be held at the Montauk Theater, New York City, Sunday evening, March 7. Congressman William E. Mason, former United States Senator from Illinois, who has introduced a bill now pending in the House of Representatives, authorizing recognition of the Republic of Ireland, will give the oration on "Robert Emmet." Lindsay Crawford, leader of the Protestant Irish Nationalists, and Rev. Edward J. O'Reilly, leader of the Friends of Irish Freedom of Brooklyn, will speak on "Ireland's Right to Independence." Howard Pansal, the popular Italian-Irish tenor, and Miss Marie Nardella, Irish Australian "Queen of Song," will sing at the meeting.

CARDINAL VISITS BROTHER.

Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by the Very Rev. George Dougherty, of the Catholic University, Washington, left Baltimore Saturday for New Orleans, where he is visiting his brother, John T. Gibbons, a grain merchant. It was feared a few days before that the Cardinal might be obliged to postpone his trip, as he had contracted a heavy cold. He was confined to his room for three days and visitors were not permitted to see him. However, he seemed to be in the best of spirits when he started on his journey South.

ATTENDS NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Miss Camille Detort, local Secretary of the National Catholic War Council at 657 South Fourth street, is in Washington this week attending the meeting of the National Catholic Women's Council. Miss Detort has had much war work experience, and her presence will be of much benefit.



NEW SWISS ENVOY ARRIVES.

Marc Peter, new Swiss Minister to the United States, arriving on the Lorraine in a snowstorm. Insert, Mrs. Marc Peter.

HOME RULE

Plan of Lloyd George Only a Semblance of Freedom For Ireland.

Cardinal Logue Says the Measure Is Opposed By All Political Parties.

England Would Assess a Yearly Tax of Eighteen Million Pounds on People.

COUNTESS STATES OPINION.

Cardinal Michael Logue, Catholic Primate of Ireland, is bitterly opposed to the so-called home rule bill of Lloyd George, and in an interview

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

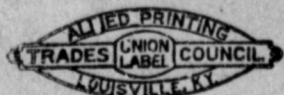
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LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920

FANATICS LOOSE AGAIN.

In organizing an anti-Catholic society Sunday evening in New York City, J. W. Forest, a lawyer of Albany, charged that the Catholic Church in America was a "wheel of politicians" and that the Government service was cluttered up with Catholics. The speaker also said that there were 17,000,000 Catholics in the United States and 89,000,000 Protestants, thereby claiming every non-Catholic in the country as a Protestant. As for the charge of Catholics in the Government service, the Catholic later failed to note that there has not been a Catholic in Wilson's Cabinet of seven years' standing despite the many changes. He also failed to mention that out of ninety-six Senators there are only five Catholics and in a Congress of 440 there are only forty-five Catholics. But our agitator neglected giving his audience figures on the percentage of the despised Catholics that were in the Government service during the war. You can also safely argue that this fanatic wasn't very active or patriotic during the war, and like the rest of the Junior Order members and A. P. A.'s was content to allow Catholics to give their all for their country.

SWITCH AGAIN.

The Courier-Journal and Times, which have been relentless in abuse of those who would avoid the pitfalls laid in the League of Nations for the United States, is now crying for the adoption of the treaty, with or without reservations. This is eating crow enough. Those papers have along been leaders in the propaganda that would benefit England and injure America. Consistency nor real Americanism are not their virtues. This is another evidence that the measure they advocate should be defeated.

SEEING AHEAD.

Samuel Gompers' advice to the labor men of Indiana not to allow themselves to be misled into forming a separate party is sound. A labor party is a will o' the wisp that some of the younger labor men are chasing. Men who know the history of the labor movement in this country are not deceived by the glittering prospect. Politics wrecked a great labor organization a quarter of a century ago. If the short-sighted leaders, who want to organize a labor party now, can have their way, that history will be repeated. Gompers knows that a labor party would wreck that history. It might flourish for a brief time, but inevitably it would go to pieces. Labor would then be left where it was after the break-up of the Knights of Labor. No friend of labor wants that condition to be brought about.

QUARREL OVER BOODLE.

The Anti-Saloon League is having a row among its members because of the disposal of a fifty million dollar fund that is still on hand, despite the heavy inroads made by the paid orators and lobbyists during the past few years. One faction wants to start spending the funds in making the world dry while the other faction wants to keep it right here in the United States to be used in paying inspectors, etc. The old saying about others getting their dues when crooks fall out may apply to this case with the prohibition fakirs at loggerheads.

MUST BE LOST.

Let's see. About three months ago a delegation arrived in this country to prove to Americans that Irish independence was only another name for Catholic supremacy and the Irish question was purely a religious one. What has become of them? The secular press heralded their coming and then ignored their meetings—if they held any. They may still be abroad in the land, for all we know, but they have made no impression on the American public. They may as well return whence they came. America knows the Irish question fairly well. That question today is whether liberty shall longer be denied an oppressed people.

FALSE PRETENSE ONLY.

Have seen the announcement, says the True Voice, that Lloyd George's "home rule" bill was brought into Parliament on Wednesday. No details of the proposed measure are given—except that it provides for two Parliaments for

Ireland. One is to represent six counties in Ireland. The Parliaments are to have equal powers and equal representation in the joint council. Of course the scheme is not intended to work out in practice. It is merely a pretense to make the world believe that British statesmen want to do something for Ireland. Ireland can take care of itself if given the chance. That is what the Irish republic is for.

STOP IN NICK OF TIME.

The sale of a number of ships that formerly belonged to Germany was planned by somebody, the price agreed upon being \$28,000,000, which is said to be one-third of one-fourth of their just valuation. The proposed sale has been prevented, stopped in the nick of time. Among other means taken to prevent the sale was Randolph Hearst. It appears, whose newspapers are more given to telling the truth about certain matters than many of the other dailies. It can be said that this man Hearst is in the way of being regarded by the average citizen as more of a real American than very many of his editorial competitors, who for business reasons belittle him and profess to think he is "dangerous."

That the Catholic church is the greatest single foe of radicalism in the United States all sensible and patriotic people now concede.

"PILATE'S DAUGHTER."

The beautiful Lenten drama, "Pilate's Daughter," will be rendered March 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 23 at Holy Rosary auditorium, Fourth and Park avenues, by the following young ladies, members of the Holy Rosary alumnae: Misses Cecilia Morthorst, Ruth Cullen, Rebecca Broderick, Margaret Holst, Margaret Gott, Mary Kilkenny, Mary E. Phelan, Katherine O'Connell, Grace McCormack, Mary Rossfield, Marjory Morley, Virginia Phelan, Ethel Greeley, Nellie Kilkenny, Durrett Oglesby, Margaret Warner, Eleanor Harris and Catherine Kilkenny. Pupils of the school who will take part are: Misses Glynn Mackin, Mary Agnes Leamey, Florence Kilkenny, Marian Thomas, Nellie Riggs, Mary McDonald, Alice Dougherty, Ruby Lochner, Margaret Hickey, Thelma Knebelkamp, Mary Meyers, Mary Blandford, Anna May Byrne, Cora Brewer, Mary Louise Warner, Helen Meagher and Margaret Brinton.

HAPPY SKIP STOP PARTY.

One of the really happy skip stop birthday surprise parties was that given Mrs. Thomas J. Dolan at her home, 2129 Portland avenue, last Sunday. Mrs. Dolan was born in Louisville and here she has spent her life. Entering the dining room she was greatly surprised to find her husband and children and a number of relatives assembled around a tastefully decorated table, in the center of which was an immense birthday cake studded with tapers. Mrs. Dolan was the recipient of numerous handsome presents and many congratulations. May she enjoy many happy returns of her skip stop anniversary.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Daughters of Isabella, Louisville Circle No. 84, will take place at Knights of Columbus Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. As it is the social meeting of the month an attractive programme has been arranged. Mrs. R. P. Halleck will speak on "The Minimum Wage" and Mrs. Geo. Settle will address the organization on "The Near East Relief." All Catholic women interested in these subjects are invited, as the meeting will be open to the public at 4 o'clock.

NICE OF O'HARA.

Mrs. Genevieve O'Hara Samuels, niece of Theodore O'Hara, "Kentucky's soldier poet" and author of the "Bivouac of the Dead," died at the home of her son, Theodore O'Hara Samuels, 1803 South Third street. Mrs. Samuels, who was sixty-four years old, was the widow of W. T. Samuels. Besides her son she is survived by two daughters, Miss Lucille Samuels, Louisville, and Mrs. Philip L. Becker, New York; a brother, E. T. O'Hara, Evansville, Ind., and a sister, Mrs. Mary O'Hara Branham, Ashland. The funeral services were held Saturday morning at St. Mary Magdalene church.

CATHOLIC ACTIVITIES.

A meeting of representative Catholic women of the nation who are interested in social and civic work held its first session in Washington on Thursday under auspices of the National Catholic War Council. The meeting is the first of its kind and was held in connection with formulation of a programme for women's activities in the council. A similar meeting for men will be held at the conclusion of the conference for women.

ABLE TO WALK.

After being confined to his home for six weeks, suffering from a broken ankle, due to a fall, J. E. H. is able to walk and be out again.

COMING EVENTS.

March 17—"Irish Night" at St. Xavier's College Gymnasium, by students.

March 17—Vocal and musical entertainment at Patrician Hall, Sixteenth and Market.

March 17—St. Patrick's day celebration under auspices of A. O. H. and Friends of Irish Freedom at Bertrand Hall.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. J. Cunningham has returned from a visit at Pineville.

Miss Irene McCabe is visiting in Chicago, the guest of Miss Louise Smith.

James Greene and daughter, Miss Mary Greene, have returned from New Orleans.

Messrs. J. J. Connolly, R. Wathen and M. J. Thompson spent last week at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Finegan, of Clifton, had as a guest last week Thomas Bryant, of Cincinnati.

James D. Duane has about recovered from his attack of neuritis and expects to be out in a day or two.

Miss Idelle McCloy, of Clifton, is in Lexington to spend several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Floyd Burns.

Miss Susan McDermott has returned from Lexington, where she was the guest of Mrs. Silas Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Curran, 317 East Jacob street, are recovering from a serious illness of pneumonia.

Miss Nan Burke, after a visit to relatives in Washington, Ind., has returned to her home in Jeffersonville.

William Malone, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Malone, has returned to Indianapolis.

Mrs. M. J. Broderick and son Thomas Broderick, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hardin, at Bloomfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haley, who have been making their home at Bloomington, Ind., have returned to Jeffersonville to reside.

Mrs. Eugene O'Neill, of Jeffersonville, has been entertaining as guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kerr, of Washington, D. C.

L. P. Glass, of the Pearl Laundry Company, is recovering from an illness that confined him to his home and caused his friends uneasiness.

J. Carlisle Schmitt, who has been confined to his home for several weeks with an attack of appendicitis, returned to his duties at Owensboro this week.

Miss Fannie Kennedy, former President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., and an active worker in church affairs, is ill at her home on West St. Catherine street.

Mrs. John Snyder and Mrs. Leonard Walton, both of this city, were among last week's arrivals at Tampa, Fla. Robert E. Davis is also spending the season there.

Louisville people sojourning in New York City the past week were Misses Katherine Laughlin and Mary McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Adams, Miss A. E. Merriman, Miss Constance Rubie, John Baird, Albert J. Straus, Robert C. Baldwin, P. S. Sternau, W. B. Corbin and B. M. Creel.

E. W. Herman, of Hepburn avenue, and granddaughter, Miss Catherine Ohlischlager, who spent four weeks at Augusta, Ga., visiting Mr. Herman's sons, William A. and J. L. Herman, and their families, spent last week at Tampa and are now at St. Petersburg, Fla. They are accompanied by Miss Louise Herman, with whom they will return to Augusta, several weeks before leaving for Louisville.

Last week's meeting of the Sarto Literary Club, held with Mrs. James Cox, East Market street, New Albany, was attended by Misses Mayme Russell, Mary Kelly, Grace Hurley, Emily Lyons, Agatha Schaefer, Katherine Russell and Genevieve Vernia; Mesdames William F. Stein, Charles Gohmann, John Parsons, Henry Mueller, Edward J. Hackett, James L. Russell, S. J. Gardner and William J. Reavour. Two papers were contained in the programme, one on "The Archdiocese of New Orleans," by Miss Mayme Russell, and another on "The Hawaiians," by Miss Schaefer.

CONFINED TO HOSPITAL.

J. P. O'Mahoney, founder and editor of the Indiana Catholic, has been confined to St. Francis Hospital at Beech Grove, suffering from a severe attack of neuritis, which crippled his right arm. We are glad to say the last report was that he was improving and expected to be able to return to his home within a few days.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

The Rev. Father O'Connell, pastor of St. Joseph's church, at Beech Grove, is still at St. Joseph's Infirmary, where his condition is looked upon as critical.

POLITICAL PATHOLOGY.

The report of the commission of British labor men which recently investigated conditions in Ireland is a strong denunciation of what is characterized as British misrule. This, the report declares, "would drive any spirited nation into deep-seated and dangerous discontent," adding that "where the administration is not merely unintelligent it appears to be deliberately provocative." The report sets forth that Ireland has become utterly estranged and the Irish problem, as the labor delegation sees it, is "a problem of political pathology." This, remember, is the report not of Irishmen—not even of an American commission—but of Englishmen who have investigated the facts for themselves by visiting Ireland.

MOTION WILL CARRY UNANIMOUSLY.



(News Note—Board of Safety places censorship on stories of crime.)

First Crook—"I move dat we give de Board of Safety a risin' vote of tanks for their kindness."
Second Crook—"I secon' de move and include the Keystone police."

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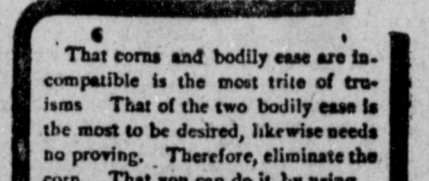
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First and third Fridays, Hibernian Home, 1818-1820 Portland.

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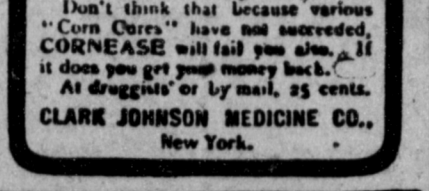
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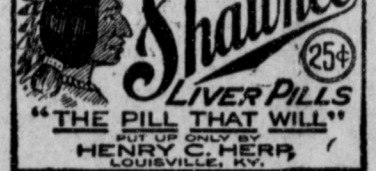
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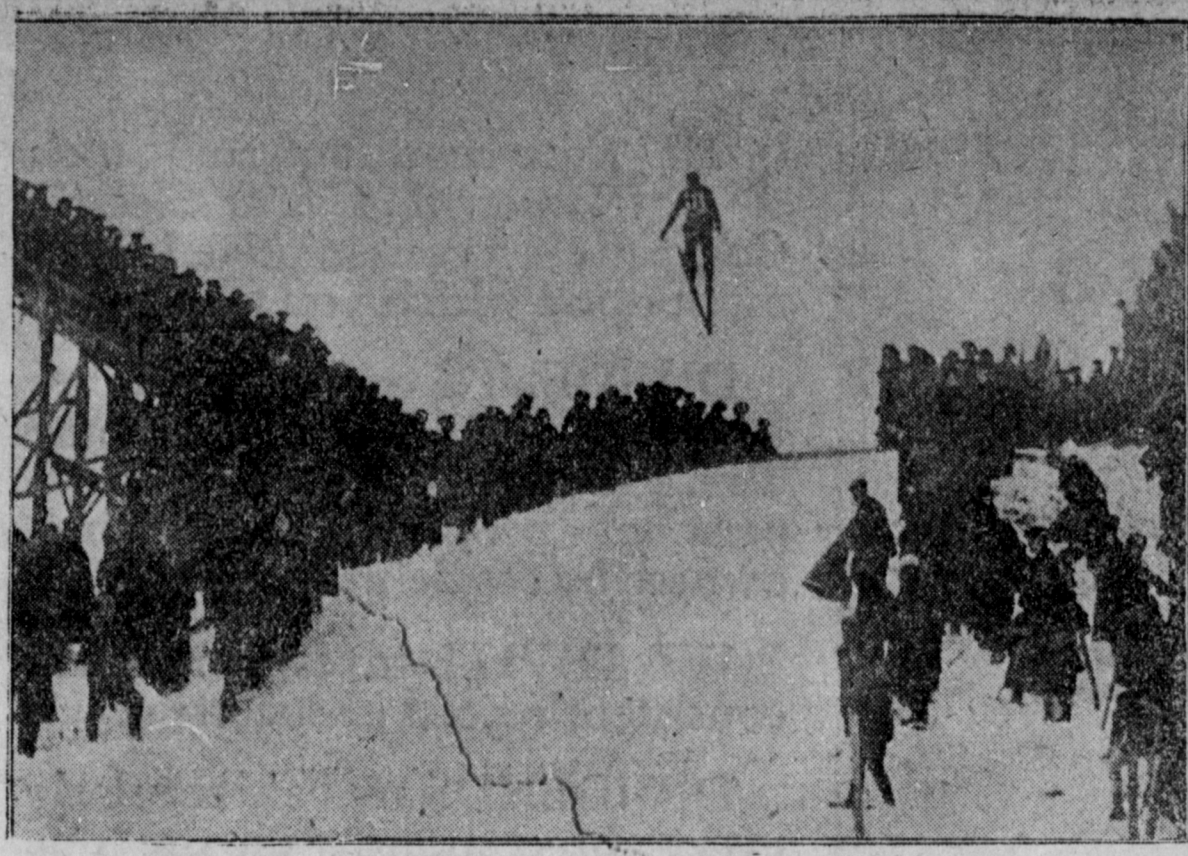
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RECENT DEATHS.

Many friends and relatives are mourning the death of Mrs. Ida Belle Henry, aged forty-one, beloved wife of Gustave Henry, which occurred Wednesday at the family home, 2612 Cedar street. Her funeral took place Friday afternoon.

Funeral services for Mrs. Kate O'Malley Griffin, who died Saturday morning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, 162 Westworth avenue, Highland Park, were held Monday morning at St. Leo's church, Rev. Father Newman celebrating requiem high mass.

Mrs. Mamie M. Jansen, thirty-two years old, wife of H. J. Jansen, died Tuesday afternoon at her home, 1426 West Jefferson street. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, Daniel F. Jansen. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning at St. Patrick's church.

Funeral services for Mrs. Katie O'Malley Griffin, who died Saturday morning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, 162 Westworth avenue, Highland Park, were held Monday morning at St. Leo's church, Rev. Father Newman celebrating requiem high mass.

The funeral of Mrs. Louise Fischer Blig, who died on Sunday morning from St. Boniface church, with burial in St. Michael's Cemetery. She is survived by four sons, Matthew, George, Andrew and Louis Blig; her mother, two sisters and a brother. The family live on the Brownsboro road.

Michael Beck, aged seventy-one, a respected and retiring grocer, died early Sunday morning at his home, 331 North Twenty-second street. Surviving him are four daughters, Mrs. Harry Cusaden, Mrs. Leonard Jansen, Mrs. John Taylor and Miss Frances Beck. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning at St. Anthony's church, of which he was one of the older members.

All over the city news of the death of William Ashbro on Sunday morning caused expressions of sincere regret. A man of unassuming character and generous disposition, an old-time Irishman and practical Catholic, he was respected by all who knew him. Left sister and a daughter, he was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Ashbro, 1206 Barrett avenue, and one daughter. Tuesday morning his funeral took place from St. Brigid's church.

RECOVERING.

The many friends of Col. Joseph P. McGinn will be rejoiced to learn that he has almost entirely recovered from a serious illness of pneumonia. For the past four weeks he has been unable to leave his home.

PRESIDENT'S THREAT.

After repeated affirmations and denials it turns out that the Allied Supreme Council has been informed by President Wilson that if the proposed Adriatic settlement, to which the American Government is not a party, is put into force, the United States might have to consider withdrawing the treaty of Versailles from Senate consideration. The explanation was made in official quarters that the League of Nations was to be the instrument for enforcing various agreements as to boundaries and the like, and that if the United States became a party to the treaty of Versailles it thus would be subscribing to the enforcement of agreements to which it had not given either its approval or consent.

An early announcement at the White House characterized as an "absolute falsehood" the statement that President Wilson's announcement contained a postscript bearing a threat to withdraw the treaty from the Senate. This was recognized as erroneous as soon as it came to the attention of other officials. Obviously it did not come from President Wilson himself and it was later learned that those who made the statement had spoken without complete information.

In the light of this explanation how fortunate it is that the Senate had not ratified the treaty months ago! This Adriatic affair is only one instance of the many European tangles in which we would become involved through the League of Nations. Had President Wilson had his way we would now be intricately enmeshed in the plots and counter-plots of Europe's chancelleries.

He now uses the freedom which the Senate preserved for him to balk at the Fiume settlement. It strikes us that it will be a good thing to preserve that freedom. While the Senate is considering the possibility of compromise on the Lodge reservations, this incident has come up to show the advantages of remaining free from European entanglements. We hope that the lesson will not be lost on American statesmen.

K. OF C.

Official Report of Their Reconstruction Activities For the Past Year.

More Than 300,000 Former Service Men Were Placed in Civilian Employment.

Will Establish Employment and Information Service For Agricultural Districts.

ARE SERVING WITHOUT COST.

The official report of their reconstruction activities for the twelve months ending February 15, 1920—the anniversary of the date when this phase of their work was nationally extended—has been issued by the Knights of Columbus. It shows that while the war camp work of the K. of C. did not officially end until November 1, when the organization obeyed the War Department's order by withdrawing from the camps, the organization had since late last winter been effecting a gradual conversion of its camp personnel and mode of operation to its now nation-wide reconstruction work. The end of the work in the camps found the Knights with a balance of approximately \$7,000,000 of their war fund left and budgeted for reconstruction work—this notwithstanding the fact that throughout their war work they had had no revenue in the shape of fees for goods or services from the men in the service, as their policy from start to finish had been "everything free."

The Knights' system of employment bureaus was handled by a staff of between 700 and 1,000 secretaries, who were given the cooperation of the order's 2,000 councils. The Knights employed more than 650 former service men at \$4 and \$5 per day over periods varying from one to three months, and these job canvassers were the most successful in locating opportunities. More than 300,000 former service men were placed in civilian employment by the Knights, at a cost of substantially less than \$1 per placement. K. of C. vocational training, initiated in the domestic camps, reached the point where 45,000 men were enrolled in the various courses. The Knights equipped the schools in the camps, supplying teachers and text books. When the order came for withdrawal from the camps the Knights had thirty camp schools in operation, the equipment of which they turned over to the military without compensation.

Uncertain of the prospects of civilianized vocational schools for former service men, the Knights made the initial experiment without reserve, free of all charges and for the later at nominal fees—was instantaneously successful. Today fifty K. of C. schools are in operation, with a total enrollment of 165,000 pupils. New York has four with an enrollment of 9,000. Boston one with 3,000 pupils. Buffalo one with 1,500. Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington and most of the other cities. The movement has grown rapidly in the West, where San Francisco, Spokane, Portland and Los Angeles have flourishing schools, while in the South, New Orleans, Nashville, Augusta, Savannah and other cities have prosperous schools. As the schools are growing at the rate of three per week, and as male and female pupils are enrolling continuously in large numbers, it is difficult to assign definite cost to the system; but it is estimated that the Knights can give an ex-service man sufficient training in motor-mechanics, telegraphy, acetylene welding, accountancy, stenography, etc., within three to four months, etc., with varying from \$60 to \$80. The most popular K. of C. course is auto-mechanics, 55,000 men and women being enrolled in this.

The K. of C. service men's college scholarships, of which there are 510 after final assignment of students, will cost approximately \$510,000 per year. The Knights have predicated sums to provide for the fulfillment of these scholarships in whatever emergency may arise. Overhead is a negligible factor in the cost of the reconstruction work.

as one administrative staff suffices for employment and educational work and the highest executives—James A. Fishery, Supreme Knight; Joseph C. Pelletier, Supreme Advocate; William J. McGinley, Supreme Secretary, and Daniel J. Callahan, Supreme Treasurer—serve without cost to the fund.

The Knights now contemplate the establishment of a nation-wide employment and information service for the agricultural communities.

AMAZING FICTION.

Among the amazing fictions with which the Ulster Unionist delegates regaled their auditors during their stay here was this gem: "Thirty-eight per cent. of Washington's army were Ulster Protestants; the emigration from Southern Ireland did not begin until 1848." Both statements are the reverse of the truth. It is notable that they were careful not to mention any of the names of the "Ulster Protestant" heroes of the Revolutionary War. Had they done so they could not have passed over the three best-known of Washington's aides—Gen. John Sullivan, Jeremiah O'Brien, both of Cork, and Commodore Jack Barry, of Wexford, the father and founder of the American navy. So the many hundreds each of Kellys, O'Briens, Sullivans, McCarthys, Burkes, Sheas, O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Donovans, O'Driscolls, O'Byrnes, O'Duffys, etc., who made up such a large percentage of the Revolutionary forces, were "Ulster Protestants." Oh, the gentlemen!

No less inaccurate is the statement: "Emigration from Southern Ireland did not begin until 1848." Copies of the records of the New York and Philadelphia Custom Houses for the four years—1771-1774—immediately preceding the Revolutionary War. These show the number of vessels arriving from the following Irish ports: Cork, 135; Dublin, 124; Derry, 96; Newry, 87; Belfast, 39; Waterford, 29; Galway, 25; Coleraine, 14; Larne, 10; Killala, 3; Sligo, 2; Drogheda, 2; Kinsale, 1; Limerick, 1; Dingle, 1; Killybegs, 1; Letterkenny, 1; "Ireland," 4. A total of 576. It is seen 329 of these came from southern parts and but 247 from northern. Nor does this tell all the tale. At that period, there being no railroads, emigrants would, in the nature of things, sail from the nearest port. Only three of these ports—Belfast, Coleraine and Larne—are in "Protestant Ulster."

The section served by the port of Derry is largely Catholic, as is that served by Newry, while the other northern ports are in purely Catholic districts. If the emigrants from these ports were "Ulster Protestants," as our reverend visitors would have us believe, they must have taken a very roundabout trip to their point of departure. Assuming that half of those emigrating from the ports of Derry and Newry were Protestants—and this is a great deal higher than their proportion of the population—we find sixty-three ships sailing from Protestant districts, 183 from ports serving mixed districts, four uncertain and 326 from purely Catholic districts. Nor were these years exceptional. In 1767-1769 the sailings were 187 from Southern Irish ports and 131 from Northern, and the numbers from each proportionate.

NATIONAL SHRINE.

In the pastoral letter of the Catholic hierarchy occurring the following French, the terrorist tactics of the would-be assassins have resulted in making French a virtual prisoner. The Executive Council now meets in the vice-regal lodge. The Viscount seldom ventures into Dublin, and whenever he does leave the lodge the most detailed precautions are taken to keep his proposed movements secret. It is wonderful, indeed, how a bad conscience can terrorize even a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There is even some hope that raiding parties will not form the habit of sailing forth from the Vice Regal lodge to attack each other under cover of darkness.

The obstinate man is about the biggest clump in the human family.

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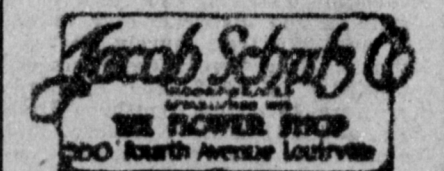
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On Wednesday, March 17, the Feast of St. Patrick, there will be solemn and impressive services at the Church of Our Lady. Thirty-fifth and Ruid, of which the Rev. Martin O'Connor is pastor. There will be a solemn high mass at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. At the evening celebration at 7:30 there will be a procession of the sodalities and children of the parochial school, who will sing the hymn of St. Patrick. The oration on the saint will be delivered by the Rev. Father John Hill, pastor of St. Ann's church, followed by solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At both the morning and evening services there will be the blessing with the holy relic of Erin's great apostle. The public is cordially invited to both services.

STRICKEN BY APOPLEXY.

Augustus J. Schmitt, the well known South Louisville grocer, while kneeling at the Lenten devotions in Holy Name church, was stricken with apoplexy as Father O'Connor was repeating the last prayers. With the stricken man was his son Raymond, while serving on the altar was another son, Father O'Connor hurried to his side, and the congregation joined him in reciting prayers for the dying. Mr. Schmitt had conducted a grocery at Fourth and L streets for twenty-five years. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Catherine Schmitt, and four children, Raymond, Gilbert and Albert Schmitt and Miss Cecilia Schmitt. His funeral will take place this morning.

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DEATH A SHOCK.

The sympathy of many friends in St. Peter's parish goes out to Mrs. Catherine Muenninghoff, whose beloved husband died suddenly Tuesday night at his residence, 810 South Eighteenth street. For several years the deceased was with the Louisville Anzeiger and was on duty all day Tuesday, and announcement of his death came as a severe shock to his wide circle of acquaintances, by whom he was held in high esteem. Besides his wife, a bride of only a few months, he leaves two brothers, Joseph and Albert Muenninghoff. The funeral took place yesterday morning from St. Peter's church, of which he had been a faithful member.

APPOINTED TO HENDERSON.

The Rev. Father Murray, who has been acting chaplain at St. Joseph's Infirmary since leaving Camp Taylor, has been transferred to Henderson, where he will take the place made vacant by the death of Rev. Father Lynch until the appointment of an irremovable rector. Father Murray was made a fourth degree K. of C. at the Washington's birthday exemplification in this city.

DEAN EDITOR DEAD.

John J. O'Shea, editor of the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, died Tuesday after an illness of several months. He was seventy-nine years old and was said to be the dean of Catholic editors in the United States.

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